Gen. Asa S. Bushnell was suddenly sugsted by the Foraker men as a compro-ise. General Bushnell is a man who has always kept clear of the factions which have for years embarrassed the Republican party in Ohio, and the Sherman men were disposed to accept him as a compromise.

As the Foraker faction about this time began to talk about opposing any resolution rsing Sherman's senatorial record, and boldly moving to substitute Bushnell's name for Sherman's on the floor of the convention in case the committee on organization selected the latter for permanent chairman, matters were brought to a climax by enator Sherman this morning asking his friends not to press his name for the permanent chairmanship.

SHERMAN DID NOT WANT INDORSEMENT, An announcement was at once made that Senator Sherman did not ask, seek or want any demonstration or attempt at demonstration on his behalf at this convention. He did not desire the adoption of any resplution that would commit the party through its regular organization to his candidacy for Senator. He is only a candidate in fact on the voluntary tender of the office to him after the election of the next General Assembly, which he desires to aid in making Republican only as far as any other good ci lizen an Republican of Ohio. This settled the dispute over the permanent chairmanship and that honor was unan-

imously conferred upon Gen. Asa S. Bushneil, of Springfield.

The Grand Opera-house, which has been the scene of stirring political conventions for years, and with which nearly every prominent politician of the State of both parties associates reminiscences of both triumphs and defeats was fittingly decoriumphs and defeats, was fittingly decorated for this great assemblage. The national colors were conspicuous everywhere about the stage and a large picture of Mc-Kinley was suspended in an oxidized eilver frame over the stage just above the chairman's place. The carpet was of a rich red color to reflect the rays of the hundreds of electric lights, while the rear and side of the stage was draped in red, white and blue flags and banners. Two flags hung from each of the second balcony boxes, two were crossed on either side of the second balcony's boxes; numerous others were displayed in various positions in the rear of the stage, while two large silken beauties were conopied over-head. The chairman's desk was beautifully decorated with red-white-and-blue bunt-ing, occupying a central position on the stage front, while to the right and left in the orchestra pit in front were ranged nuperous tables for the press, three tables on the chairman's right being reserved for the secretaries. Back of these tables were accommodations for 150 persons on the stage. Six rows of chairs extending across the vide stage, backed by high terraces of half adozen long rows of solid seats, all beautifally covered with red-white-and-blue banting, completed the stage settings.

In order to make the occasion one to give full vent to party exuberance as well as to give the party managers abundant time in which to complete an aggressive party organization for the coming campaign, it was atranged that the convention should occu-py two days. This forenoon was to be devoted to the meeting of the various con gressional delegations and selection of the new State central committee and the committees on credentials, resolution and organization. At 2 P. M. the convention was to meet, but it was understood in advance that little would be done beyond the selection of the temporary officers and listening to the address of the temporary chairman, Hon Robert M. Nevin, of Dayton. After that the understanding was that the convention should adjourn until 10 A. M. tomorrow, when the permanent organization would be completed and the nominations

THE CONQUERING HERO COMES. The unusual spectacle of 1,000 men marching in line under a scorching sun-90° in the shade-was witnessed at mid-day, when Major McKinley arrived in the city on a special train from Canton. He was accompanied by all his old Republican friends and neighbors, and several of the marching clubs of his section of the State. Cheer after cheer arose from the vast crowd at the depot as the train rolled in, and the leonic features of Mr. McKinley, so often the subject of enlogy as well as cari-cature, were recognized by those in waiting. There were a few cries for "a speech y the enthusiasts, but they were ungrati fied. Major McKinley, after bowing right and left to the multitude and grasping cor-dially the hands of a few old friends, was to the carriage in waiting and the march to the Neil House began. It was, indeed, a triuphant march. Along the entire distance, fully a mile, the sidewalks were literally packed by thousands of those sturdy farmers and artisans that only a political convention in Ohio can draw from their homes, and the evation that was accorded the popular leader was only paralleled by the stirring scenes of the famous congressional contest in the Canton district last fall. Flags and bunting adorned the streets, and colors were frequently dipped as the procession passed by. The Lincoln League headed the line as escort, and from the front rank proudly waved the colors of the country, while upon the pinnacle of a long pole perched an American eagle. The Republican Club of ondon came next, and was followed by the carriages containing Major McKinley and other distinguished politicians. In the rear came the Tippecanoe Club, of Cleve-land, with waving flags and triumphant music. At the Neil House the column halted, and, after bowing to the salutations of the large crowd there assembled, Major Mckinley retired to a parlor, where he was

## THE CONVENTION.

pined by Messrs. Sherman, Foraker and

Opened with Applause-Povoking Speeches by Hon. L. W. King and Colonel Nevins. It was after 2 o'clock before the delegates began to gather in the opera-house, and it was 3:30 before the State central committeemen marched in and took their places on the platform. At exactly 2:45, L. W. King, chairman of the central committee, called the convention to order. "I shall not make a speech," he said, "but on behalf of the State central committee I desire to return thanks to the rank and file for the splendid support extended the party organization in the campaign of 1890. [Applause.] By reason of that support Ohio was preserved to Republicanism, while her sister States were swept from their moorings. [Cheers.] Undeterred by the tin-plate liar, unfrightened by the Holmes county tin peddler, Ohio remained true to the principle of protection to American industries and American labor. [Prolonged cheers.] She re turned her usual Republican majority. I congratulate you that the Republican party of this State and Nation is now in fighting order. [Cheers.] That there is no longer a Samoan dispute; that it is decided that America will settle any trouble with Italy in her own time and in her own way.' [Long applause.] Continuing, the speaker congratulated the convention on the suc cess of the Harrison administration-"the level-headed President of the United States" [applause] -- on the fact that in the cam paign just opening the Republican party in Ohio will have the support of the illus-

trious John Sherman |cheers|; of the undannied orator of Ohio, Joseph B. Foraker. The mention of Foraker's name provoked the most enthraiastic scene of the day. Delegates arose from their seats, and as they waved their hats and umbrellas and theered themselves hoarse it was evident that the Foraker senatorial boom was no longer in its infancy. Paying a tribute to Wm. McKinley, which was loudly aplauded, Chairman King introduced as the temporary presiding officer of the conven-tion Col. Robert Nevins, of Dayton. The welcome which Mr. Nevins received from two thousand cheering Ohioans gave evidence that the State central committee had made no mistake in the selection of the gentleman from Dayton as the temporary chairman of the convention. The stirring speech that followed was evidently just what the crowd wanted, for every perors tion, almost every sentence, was received with tumultuous applause.

CHAIRMAN NEVINS'S SPEECH. "This convention," said the chairman, "will make history in this great Common

to be a member of the Republican party. and as such to be entitled to a share of its glory and its achievements. [Applause.] With regard to all the great measures it has ever advocated our party stands to-day where it has always stood, with nothing to regret, to explain or to apologize for. It stands upon the old platform, true in its allegiance to very principle it has ever enunciated." This readherence to the principles of the McKinley tariff bill was greeted with exuberent cheers of appreciation by the pronounced high-tariff men of the convention. | Continuing, the speaker arraigned the Democratic State administration and Legislature for its record of the past two years, and besides denouncing the gerrymander of the State, made re-peated attacks on Governor Campbell and his official acts.

After indorsing President Harrison and Speaker Reed, Mr. Nevins said: "But not to these alone is all the glory. There stood upon the floor of the House of Representatives a chairman of its ways and means committee, another man whose services need mention. His name is indissolubly linked with that act which is bringing today, and as the years go by will bring in greater measure, prosperity to the American people. A man who, having led upon the floor of that house to the support of every important measure, an unbroken column of Republicans, will be chosen by acclamation to-morrow to lead the Republican hosts of Ohio to victory this fall-William McKinley, jr. [Prolonged applause, cheers, hat-tosssing, handkerchiefwaiving and other manifestations of enthusiasm.] It was the 'old Roman,' I believe, [applause] who said that no Democrat in hio could grow to be over four feet tall; the moment he got above that height there

was some faction ready to cut him down. I thank God that this is not true of the Republican party in Ohio. We are proud of our Sherman |cheers], of our Foster |cheers|, of our McKinley and of our Foraker [cheers], and would like to see them all grow four times four feet tall, if possible; and they may rest assured that no matter how tall they have grown-and they have grown very tall-there is plenty of room left in the Republican party for them to grow in still, because our party is as high as patriotism and as broad as hu-manity. I need say nothing about our candidate for Governor. He is already chosen. If the the Democrats were in accord and harmonious, if they stood foot to foot and shoulder to shoulder in the fight this fall, still, with William McKinley, jr., as our leader, and united as we are, they must go down but disorganized and broken, with the Campbell faction, and the Neal faction and the "dark-horse" faction. The question is not, Will McKinley be elected? but, How much will be his majority." [Ap-

A BURST OF ENTHUSIASM. The enthusiasm of the convention found full vent in the ratification of the partisan thrusts of Chairman Nevins, and in approving his eulogy of the Republican leader. Near the conclusion of his address, Chairman Nevins said: "At the right hand of the President stands a man who, for keen intellect, broad statesmanship and devotion to American interests and American progress, is the peer of any man who has ever lived, who lives to-day, or ever will live-James G. Blaine." The name of James G. Blaine was never heard by the convention. Little by little, as the peroration reached its height, the audience caught the infection and from a gentle hand-clapping the applause developed into one mighty roar that shook the vast building from gallery to green-room. It was history repeating itself—the scenes of the national convention of 1888 re-enacted Strong men shouted themselves hoarse, and women waved their fans in approval of the sentiment, while one thousand voices simultaneously and over again repeated in musical chorus the name of "Blaine," "Blaine," "Blaine." After a few words of caution as to the necessity of nominating a strong State ticket throughout, the temporary chairman announced the convention ready for business.

The congressional delegations of the twenty-one districts of the State then reported the members of the new State central committee selected at the forenoon meetings. The new committee, which is to take charge of the Republican campaign, is

First district, Charles T. Hayman, Hamilton county; Second, L. M. Madden, Hamilton; Third, ra Crawford, Montgomery; Fourth, S. M. Taylor, hampaign; Fifth, N. E. Matthews, Putnam Sixth, George Russell, Henry; Seventh, A. D. Fassett, Lucas; Eighth, H. P. Crouse, Hancock; Ninth, F. W. Herbst, Franklin; Tenth, H. 1 Daugherty, Fayette; Eleventh, George W. Tem-ple, Clermont; Twelfth, Jerry L. Carpenter, ple, Clermont; Twelfth, Jerry L. Carpenter, Meigs; Thirteenth, F. S. Purcell, Hocking; Fourteenth, J. L. McAlvaine, Tuscarawas; Fif-Fourteenth, J. L. McAlvaine, Tuscarawas; Fif-teenth, W. S. Cappeller, Richland; Sixteenth, Charles D. Neal, Medina; Seventeenth, I. R. Rose, Washington; Eighteenth, James R. Barr, Guernsey; Nineteenth, Judge L. W. King, Ma-honing; Twentieth, E. R. Harper, Summit; Twenty-first, W. E. Cudder, Cuyahoga. Immediately after the appointment of he committee the convention adjourned

until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. WHAT THE RESOLUTIONS WILL SAY. The committee on resolutions was in session until late to-night drafting the platform for to-morrow's convention, but no material progress was made. There were two subjects of dispute-the money question and the tariff question-and there will probably be a compromise on both. The enthusiastic McKinley men were in favor of a resolution indorsing in emphatic terms the McKinley law, but others thought the safer plan was to merely indorse the principles of protection to American labor. This and other disputes were finally referred to a sub-committee of five, who will report to the main committee to-morrow

The resolutions, so far as agreed on-upon which there were no disputes-arraign and lenounce the present Democratic State administration and the recent Democratic Legislature for their falsity to their oledges, their incompetency and their extravagance. The Democratic Legislature is denounced for the election to the United States Senate of a financial speculator, and a man who is practically a non-resident of Onio, who had no record of statesmanship, and nothing to recommend him for the high honor but his money-a man more in sympathy with Wall street than with the people of this commonwealth; also, for having unseated, without regard to even the forms of law, a legally-elected Republican Lieutenant-governor, in obedience to the decree of a party caucus for purely partisan purposes. The Democratic Legislature is also arraigned for passing the most unfair congressional gerrymander ever enacted in a Northern State, under which the Republican party, with a conceded majority of 20,000, was given less than one-third of our representation in the national House.

## SPEECH BY M'KINLEY.

Ringing Words That Aroused His Hearers to the Highest Pitch of Enthusiasm. The evening was devoted to receptions and music, and speech-making. The Lincoln Club tendered a reception to McKiney, which was attended by an immense crowd, including the leading Republicans of the State. Senator Sherman was introduced early in the evening, and made a brief speech, devoted principally to anecdotes and a review of the record of the Republican and Democratic parties during the war. In the midst of his speech the audience caught sight of McKinley, who arrived somewhat late, and the Senator at once insisted that the "Next Governor" should address the audience.

Major McKinley needed no introduction to the two or three thousand cheering Ohioans, and he waited for none. "My fellow-citizens," said he, "there is one thing that can be said of the Republican party which I do not believe can be said of any other party known to political history. It has been right on every great public mestion that has confronted the people of the Nation within the last thirty years. Cheers. | And it has not only been right, ont mankind has come to declare that it was right on all of the great questions beginning in 1860 and 1861. [Applause.] There is another thing that can be said of the Republican party—it can look backward or it can look forward [laughter and cheers], and that cannot be said of any other party, for the Democratic party cannot look backward except with shame. [Applause.] We can look backward without shame or mortification from the beginning of the Republican party, organ-ized in 1856 in the city of Philadelphia, and there is not a page of that record-not one

party has come to confess, after many years of opposition, that on every one of these great issues the Republican party has been right. |Applause.

"I congratulate you to-night that the Re-publican party of to-day, like the Republican party of the past, is right on every question that concerns the welfare of the American people. [Applause.] It is right on every one, and I care not what issue you make—whet her it be a sound currency for the American people or a protective tariff to promote American industries. [A voice, 'Hurrah; for McKinley.'] I care not whether it be liberal pensions to sol-diers or whatever it be, the Republican party leads to-day, as it has always led, the advanced thought of the American peo-ple [cheers], and the Republican party tonight can look forward with hope and exultation. I have witnessed to-day in this city the largest assemblage of Ohio Republicans that ever met anywhere on the soil of our State. [Cheers.]

"WHAT ARE WE HERE FOR?" "I don't know what brought you together, so many of you, from every quarter of Ohio. A voice: 'To nominate McKinley;' cheers and applause. | But you are here, and your earnest and enthusiastic faces indicate that you mean business in November, and a Republicans victory in Ohio. [Cheers.] I want to say to you here to-night that we have not waged a political battle for twenty-five years fraught with greater importance than the political battle of this year. It means everything to the Republicans, because it means everything to the Republican party which is so closely related to the welfare of the Republic. I congratulate you on the outlook in November. don't care whom they nominate, whether it be Campbell or Neal, for victory will come to the Republicans as sure as the shades of November fall. [Prolonged cheers.] And it will come because that party has done something for the good of Americans. For you know we are not caring what they think about us in Europe now. [Laughter and applause.] The truth is we are not running for office in any part of Europe now. [Renewed laughter.] We are addressing ourselves to the welfare and prosperity of our people. [A voice: 'That is right.'] Never desiring, of course, any misfortune to others, we are always looking after our own welfare first and foremost; and if any man believes we ought to look after Europe first then he don't want to vote the Republican ticket. [Applause.] The Fifty-first Congress legislated for our own people under the matchless leader-ship of that brave Tom Reed. [Prolonged

sene; our campaign means to cover every difference between the Republican and Democratic parties, State and national, principles and administration. | Applause. | That, I hope, will be the Republican platform to-morrow. If they want to make the ssue on Tom Reed we will meet them. What was Tom Reed's offense? It was that, when Representatives were on their seats they should be counted. What were they sent there for, if it was not to constitute a constitutional quorum to do the business of the people of the United States? All that Tom Reed said was that if a man was present he could not be absent. [Great laughter.] He wanted the record to tell the truth and the Democrats wanted the journal of the House of Representatives to tell a lie. [Cheers.] They say we spent a great deal of money. So we did, but we have a less debt than was outstanding two years ago. The greatest expenditure was for the brave men who secrificed their lives that this government might live. [Cheers.] And we have no apology for that. If you want that pension legislation repealed vote the Democratic ticket. We appropriated \$17,000,000 to pay the war tax, which the States had advanced to help the government in its time of stress, when the Union was in danger. And if it was not for the million and a quarter dollars which Ohio got, the State Treasury would be broke today. So whatever the issue-whether it be protection, sound money, the billion dollar Congress, Tom Reed's rulings or honest ballot-we will meet our adversaries any-

where and everywhere. [Cheers.] "Now, the Democrats say they are going to repeal the tariff bill with their big majority in the next House. If they repeal the new tariff law they have got to put the duty of 212 cents a pound on sugar. |Applause. | Will they do that? [A Voice—'No. no.'| Will they repeal the reciprocity provisions of the new law? ['No, no.'] Would they repeal this law under a provision of which we have already made a valuable treaty with Brazil, which gives to our agricultural people all over the country extraordinary advantages in introducing the products of their own farms in that great country and under which we are advised a treaty has already been made with Spain and Cuba? [A Voice—'No, no.'] Nobody knows what will be in the Democratic tariff bill. [Laughter.] Before they get through it will be a regular crazy quilt. They won't dare to put coal and iron ore on the free list. The South will say to these Northern men, Don't do that, whatever else you do.' [Laughter.] The bill will be made by the Southern Confederacy-the late Southern Confederacy—and it will be an assault on every Northern industry, and it will take very great care of every Southern industry. [Laughter and applause.] They will never pass a tariff bill. They may try it, but you will have the Republican one on your statute books when the boys of eleven years old shall be twentyone and ready to vote. | Prolonged applause.] They dare not touch one line of it, for every line of it is American. You have not heard a word about McKinley prices since the last election. [Laughter and applause. | All I ask of the people of Ohio is that every man write on his ballot what he thinks, and if he will do that there end to the Republican majority in Ohio." [Prolonged applause and cheers.] At the conclusion of McKinley's speech, ex-Governor Foraker was introduced and spoke briefly, but enthusiastically, of coming Republican success in Ohio.

## COURTS OF APPEALS ORGANIZED

Oliver T. Morton, of Indianapolis, Appointed Clerk of the One at Chicago. CHICAGO, June 16.—The new United States Court of Appeals, for this district, was organized at noon to-day. The proceedings were rather informal, but dignity was lent to the occasion by the presence of United States District Judges Wm. J. Allen, of the Southern Illinois district: Wm. A. Woods, of the district of Indiana, and J. G. Jenkins, of the Eastern district of Wisconsin. Justice Harlan caused the entry of an order assigning Judge H. W. Blodgett, of the United States District Court for the Northern Illinois district, as a judge of this court, and appointing Capt. L. O. Gilman, of Illinois, marshal, and Oliver T. Morton, of Indiana, clerk. Justice Harlan also announced that the rules for the various appellate courts prepared by the Supreme Court had been adopted and that the judges of the court when in session should wear gowns similar to those worn by the Supreme Court judges. The court then took a recess and the new ap-

pointees qualified. Officers Chosen at Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, June 16 .- The United States Court of Appeals, created by act of Congress last winter, was organized here today. It is to consist of one Circuit judge of appeals for the district (not yet appointed) and of the Circuit and District Court judges already in office. There were present to-day Circuit Judges Brown, of Michigan, and Jackson, of Tennessee, and District Judge Sage, of this city. These appointed Walter S. Harshs, of Detroit, clerk, and Thomas Claiborne, of Nashville, marshal. About fifty members of the bar were admitted to practice in the new court. Its offices will be established here. Its reg-

ular session will begin in October next. Justice Brewer's Appointments, St. Louis, June 16 .- In accordance with an act of Congress a new United States Court of Appeals was organized this morning by Associate Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, assisted by Circuit Judge Caldwell and District Judge Thayer, who, until the President appoints the regular judge, will constitute the court itself. Prominent members of the bar were present from Missouri, Kansas and Texas. Judge Brewer appointed J. J. Jordan, of Des Moines, Ia., clerk, and Wm. R. Hodges, of St. Louis, marshal.

Entitled to the Best. All are entitled to the best that their money will buy, so every family should have, at once, a bottle of the best family

BOLD TALK BY A GERMAN

Mr. Von Siemens Predicts a Commercial War Against the United States.

The Energetic Western Republic Becoming Too Aggressive to Suit Europe-Scandal Growing Out of the Baccarat Affair.

GERMAN BLUSTER.

Electrician Von Siemens Thinks Europe Should Make Commercial War on America. BERLIN, June 16.—With reference to the proposed German world's fair to be held in 1896, which has already been mentioned in these dispatches, the Associated Press correspondent asked the views of Mr. Werner

von Siemens, the great electrician, who is a leading member of the fair committee. Mr. Von Siemens said that the year 1896 ad been fixed for the exhibition, so as not to follow too closely on the Chicago exhibition. While it was yet too early to say anything positive. Mr. Siemens thought that the German government would sustain the movement, and that the exhibition would take place at the time mentioned.

"We will have no humbug-no Eiffel tower or similar attraction," said the Privy Councilor, "but we will make a solid showing of what we can do in the way of manufacturing. It will be a business affair throughout. We may meet with some opposition on the part of France, but aside from her we shall be sustained by all Europe. The European nations are becom ing aware that they must consolidate com mercially as against American aggression America is not only shutting out many of our products by prohibitive tariffs, but she also threatens our trade with the South American republics and even with Africa and Asia. Your country is young, full of natural resources, and by your enterprise, no less than by your present policy, you threaten to deprive us of our foreign trade. Power naturally makes you aggressive, and Europe must take care of her interests, or else she will be pushed to the wall." "Do you, then, believe that commercial war will be pronounced between the old

ent asked. "Yes," said Mr. Von Siemens, "If you keep on as you are doing now we shall have to go to war. We will erect a big fence to keep out your grain, your cotton, your meat. We will retaliate. I am naturally a free-trader, out I believe in meeting protection with protectioni" "Can Europe exist without American

"Of course we can. We can supply al our wants from Russia or India. "Do you think that Europe, and Germany especially, will be the gainers by such a policy? Do you know that millions of dollars' worth of your manufactures are exported to America every year? That we could strike a serious blow by simply prohibiting your sugar?" Yes, but we shall find other channels of trade. Besides, as America advances in manufacturing she will need less and less of our goods. The day will come and come soon when we shall have to fight against your aggressions. "Will you exhibit at the Chicago fair?"

"I do not know as yet. At present it seems to me folly to exhibit in a country where people will not buy from us." This conversation is significant of the eeling of fear with which American enterprise and the present American policy are regarded in Germany. With her commerce threatened in Central and South America, it is only natural that Germany should show some bitterness of feeling. But on sober reflection German merchants and manufacturers will hardly fail to realize that the best policy is to keep on friendly terms with America, rather than to provoke even more severe restrictive measures.

LADY AND LORD BROOKE.

Something Worse than the Baccarat Scanda Likely to Develop-Crusade Against Wales. LONDON, June 16 .- Everybody is talking about Lord and Lady Brooke. All gossip aside, the relations between the pair have been little more than formal for several months past, and they have not usually answered invitations of royalty together. It is rumored that Lord Brooke has in his possession letters fully as interesting as those in the Mordaunt case, written by the Prince of Wales, and which call for some clear definition of the line between Platonic affection and the seventh commandment Lady Brooke has lately shown a desire to win back her husband, who will in all probability soon be the Earl of Warwick, and but for the baccarat scandal she might have succeeded. That raised such a storm of scandal, in which Lady Brooke's name held a prominent place, that Lord Brooke is thoroughly disgusted and will no longer play the part of complaisant husband to his beautiful wife. Both of them are inde pendent as to property, Lady Brooke having a considerable inheritance near Col-

The popular crusade against the Prince of Wales shows no signs of abating in strength or bitterness. After the lecture Mr. Henry M. Stanley, the band played "God Bless the Prince of Wales." Welshmen, however, no sooner heard the first strains of the familiar air than they raised a storm of hisses which almos drowned the noise from the band. At seven religious meetings held in various parts of the country, yesterday, the Prince of Wales was roundly denounced for the share he took in the baccarat scandal. At the Methodist conference now being held at Leeds, the visit to Tranbycroft was classed as a "gambler's orgie." The primitive Methodists, in sassion at Southampton, also passed a resolution censuring th rince. In a letter published to-day in the Pall Mall Gazette the writer asks why captain in the household regiment, who is wanted by the police in connection with the Cleveland-street scandal, and who is now residing in Tunis, should have been allowed to resign when Sir William Gordon Cumming was dismissed from the army for his share in the Tranbycroft scandal. As an evidence of the attitude of the press and the public on the question of roya prerogatives, a letter published in to-day's issue of the Standard, which is a sturdy Conservative organ, may be cited The writer of this letter calls attention to the fact that during the course of the picnic at Virginia Water, on Saturday, some members of the party, including members of the family of the Prince of Wales, violated the law relative to the close season of fishing by fishing in these waters. The writer calls upon the local authorities to prosecute the law-breakers under the statute, and not to exempt members of the royal family who may be shown to have violated law. The fact that this letter is published by the Standard goes far to show the feeling that has been aroused by the actions of the Prince of Wales. The News says: "We venture to say that the Prince of Wales's new departure in substantially apologizing to Parliamen and to the country exhibits a just deference to public opinion and will dispose of the whole matter. The pain which the unpleasant process must have cost the Prince will count as a part of his expiation wit every generous mind.

The Chronicle cavils at the government and the War Office for providing a cushion to soften the Prince of Wales's fall. Instancing the case of a private who was degraded for shielding a comrade who stole a trifle while drunk, the Chronicle asks: "Why should a field marshal, the Prince of Wales, be treated differently? We get noth ing in the shape of military benefit from placing royal persons in coveted posts in the army. The least we expect is that they remember that they wear the Queen's A friend of Sir William Gordon Cumming as written to a press correspondent, saying that to remove a possible apprehension it was desirable to state that Sir William is entirely independent of any fortune that his bride may bring him, and is able to

meet the costs of the recent trial without serious impairment of his estate; that Lady Cumming has not married a "chateau en espagne," and will, as customary among Americans and Btitons, retain entire control of her property; that Sir Willjam's proposed visit to America will not be

opinion of the writer, the loss of the so-ciety of the Prince of Wales will be amply repaid to Sir William's increased ability to live within his income.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS. Laundry Women Go on Strike at London and

Commit Disorderly Acts.

LONDON, June 16.-The expected strike of the laundry women was inaugurated in a most vigorous manner this morning. Three hundred female employes in the laundries of North London went out to enfore a demand for a working day of eight hours with pay at the rate of 2 pence per diem for same. Later in the the striking women formed in procession and marched from laundry to laundry, smashed the windows of the different establishments where non-union labor was employed, and dragged out such of the laundry women as manifested a diposition to remain at work. When the police appeared upon the scene it was only to be jeered at by the belligerent women, who went right shead with their work of destruction and intimidation, without regard to the officers. The strike is spreading rapidly, and promises to prove a most difficult one for the authorities to handle. The people seem to be entirely in sympathy

with the strikers. Bad-Tempered Duchess in Jail. Madrid June 16 .- The Duchess of Castro Enriquez, who is under arrest for maltreating a maid servant, was arrested while dining in her splendid palace in the Calle Arenal. She was taken to prison in a cab late at night in order to avoid violent demonstrations which otherwise might have been made against her. Bail was refused the Duchess, but she was permitted to have her children with her in the common jail. The ill-treated servant is a child, who was engaged from a foundling hospital to serve in the Duchess's household. The girl fled from her employer after four days of ill usage, being found in the streets by the police, covered with bruises and sores. The palace servants have testified to ill usage from the Duchess, who is described as "wealthy, eccentric and bad-tempered." She was separated from her husband a few

Charges Against a Dissenting Minister. LONDON, June 16 .- An interesting individual now awaiting trial in London is one Arthur James Johnson, a dissenting minister. Nearly three years ago Johnson fell in love with the wife of J. T. James, at Leicester. Mrs. James and £500 disappeared. The Rev. Johnson called upon Mr. James to offer him religious consolation. He also offered to go in search of the missing wife. James sent him to London to in quire, whereupon Johnson and the wife started for Australia. They came back recently and Johnson was arrested for the theft of various articles taken by himself and Mrs. James.

Suicide of a Sensitive Consul. VIENNA. June 16 .- Advices received here from Prizrend, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, state that the Austrian counsel at that place, Herr Pilinski, has committed suicide. The cause of the consul's suicide is somewhat peculiar. The Foreign Office recently censured Herr Pilinski for being instrumental in secur-ing the abolition of the bells in the Roman Catholic Church at Prizrend. The consul took this step in order to please the Turkish inhabitants at that place, who objected to hearing the bells tolled. The rebuke received by Herr Pilinski so preyed on his mind that he took his own life.

India's Bulldozed Princes. LONDON, June 16.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir William Harcourt, in moving for more documents on the subject of the Manipur outbreak, assailed the Indian viceregal government for its treatment of the Senepati, and urged a more just policy in dealing with the native princes in India. A long debate followed. Secretary of War Stanhope said that the course of the Viceroy deserved the confidence of Parliament. The motion for documents was acceded to. The Irish land-purchase bill to-day passed first reading in the House of Lords. The econd is fixed for the 25th inst.

One Hundred and Thirty Dead. MANNHEIM. June 16. - The number of killed in the railroad-bridge accident at Basle is now known to be 130, and of the injured 300. The lower one of the two railroad cars suspended over the broken bridge was lifted to-day and more dead bodies were found. This carriage was resting on the bed of the river not far from where the two railroad engines were heaped. The first-class passengers killed included M Dubeck, director of the Jura & Simplon railway; Dr. Vogele, of Basle, and family; Professor Dubeck and other well-known persons of Basie.

President Da Fonseca's Speech to Congress RIO DE JANEIRO, June 16.—President Da Fonseca, at the opening of Parliament yes terday, made an optimistic speech, in which he dwelt upon the good relations which exist between Brazil and all foreign powers. The President also said that the condition of the country was peaceful and that there had been an increase in the revenue receipts. In conclusion, President Da Fonseca said that he hoped to be able to effect an equilibrium of the budget without finding it necessary to impose fresh taxes

A Pilgrimage of Death. CALCUTTA, June 16.—The Times of India asserts that over one-third of the pilgrims who go from Bombay to Mecca never return: that they die owing to overcrowding on the steamers or owing to disease or vio lence on the land journey from Jedda. The Times calls upon the government to inquire into the matter.

Cable Notes. The census of England and Wales shows a population of 29,000,000, being an increase of 3,000,000 in the last decade. The flow of lava from Mount Vesuvins which was thought to be on the point of increasing to dangerous proportions has

The high prices of cereals in Germany are being maintained on account of adverse weather in grain-growing districts, especially the Hartz mountains and the Tyrol, where snow recently fell.

The French Chamber of Deputies has

voted to approve a duty of three francs on maize, with a provision for the temporary admission of grain free, if it is to be used in the manufacture of alcohol for export. The British resident on the Cook islands has induced the natives to federate and to elect representatives who will meet shortly at Raratongs, the chief of these islands, in

order to frame identical laws for the whole Emin Pashs, acting in behalf of Germany. has concluded treaties with five native rulers in the Victoria Nyanza district and also an agreement with the British company's agent for the navigation of the Nyanza.

A host of natives belonging to the Toureg tribes in North Africa have been compelled to leave the Sahara region on account of the ravages of locusts. The refugees threaten to raid Tunis. The military authorities in Tunis are preparing to repel any

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, President of the Board of Trade, expresses the belief that the passage of a law by Parliament to exclude Russian Jews from England would be imitated by the United States. In his opinion such a law would do more harm to Great Britain than to any other country.

International Congress of Homeopathists. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 16,-About three hundred delegates to the international congress of homeopathic phy-sicians arrived here to-day. This morning the American Institute of Homeopathy, a subordinate organization, had their annual meeting, some the delegates to the congress being also delegates to the American Institute. Organization was effected by the election of Robert Dudgeon, London, England, dent; Richard Hughes, M. D., of Brighton, England, permanent secretary; Pemberton Dudley, M.D., of Philadelphia, recording secretary; E. M. Kellogg, of New Yor city, treasurer. Washington was selected as the next meeting place, five years hence.

Highest of all in Leavening Power. - U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

LIGHTNING'S FATAL FLASH

Many Deaths and Much Damage by Storms Throughout the Country.

House Demolished in Forest Park, St. Louis, Where Picnickers Huddled for Protection -Deaths from Sunstroke Also Noted.

KILLED IN THE STORM. Sad Ending of a Happy Piente Party in

Louis Yesterday.

St. Louis, June 16 .- During a severe storm, which came up between 1 and 2 o'clock this afternoon, some twenty-five picknickers were huddled together in an outhouse in Forest Park, near the police station, for protection from the rain which came down in torrents. They had scarcely got inside the building when there was a sharp flash of lightning, a sullen roar, then a quick reverberating peal of thunder, and then shricks and moans and cries for help issuing from the building in which the people had collected to escape the storm's fury. A wild scene of confusion followed, and policemen hurried to the scene. Nearly all of the occupants of the outhouse were more or less injured, one being killed, and three very seriously hurt. Following is a list of casualties: Miss Sadie McAlbur, aged twelve years, dead; Mrs. Lizzie Golden, badly injured: Miss Kate Bender burned and otherwise seriously hurt; Miss Laura Beauclerie, seriously injured. All the injured were taken home and medical assistance summoned. None of them is fatally injured.

Three More Killed. PITTSBURG, Pa., June 16.—The highest thermometer reached to-day was 91° at 3 o'clock, when storms in the surrounding districts rapidly lowered the temperature. Many cases of prostration occurred, only one being fatal. Reports from all sections indicate severe

lectrical storms in this territory. At Alliance, O., A. Barnhardt, while ploughing, was struck by lightning and killed. In Butler county, Pennsylvania, a boy named Robert Taylor received an electric bolt and was killed. Near Emlonton, Pa., young Clarence Ashbaugh was struck and killed, and several derricks throughout the oil country were struck and

Tornado Damages Crops. WICHITA, Kas., June 16 .- A tornado is reported to have swept over New Murdock. on the Wichita & Western railroad, about 3 o'clock this afternoon. Considerable damage must have been done to crops Wichita got a slight hail-storm. A later report from New Murdock save that the tornado did no damage except on the edge of the town, where one frame house was demolished. No one was injured. Much damage was done to wheat which is ready for the harvest.

Death and Fire by Storm. CLARION, Pa., June 16 .- A heavy thunder storm passed over this place this afternoon. A young man named Taylor was struck by lightning and instantly killed. David awson's barn was struck and burned to the ground. The National Bank building and residence of John Brown were also struck and considerably damaged.

ANOTHER HOT DAY.

Mercury Crawls to the Century Mark in Sev eral Eastern States. NEW YORK, June 16 .- At 6 o'clock yesterday morning the temperature stood at 71°. At the same hour this morning it had climbed up to 78°. At 9 o'clock yesterday it was 74°, whereas this morning it was 82°. At 1 o'clock it was 910, against 970 vesterday. Reports from New York State and points in New England show that it is even hotter in many places than it was yesterday. Had it not been for a welcome breeze from the bay that set in about midday, the result of the steadily increasing temperature might have been registered in

a series of deaths from sun-stroke. In the New England States there was nothing to interfere with the rapidly rising mercury, and it climbed to 1000 in several localities. The grasses and growgrain, which had been suffer-for want of rain, were fairly scorehed and turned yellow in a few much suffering to cattle as well as to hu-

At New Haven, Conn., at 2 o'clock to-day the thermometer registered 960 in shade, with indications that it would be even higher before night. The air was sultry and still with signs of storm in the distant horizon At Springfield, Mass., at the same hour

the mercury reached 97°, while at Meriden it was reported at 1000 even. It goes beyoud the memory of the oldest residents to recall a time when such burning, tropical weather was experienced so early as this in the summer.

May Be His Last Chance. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WABASH, Ind., June 16 .- A case of sun stroke occurred here to-day. Daniel Weller. proprietor of the "Last Chance" saloon. succumbing to the intense heat. He better to-night and will recover. The weather was intensely torrid all day, the thermometer standing at nearly one hun-dred in the shade for an hour or two this

Old Soldier Killed by the Sun. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., June 16 .- William Stanley, a veteran of the Soldiers' Home here, was overcome by the heat to-day and died

in a few minutes. DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN. Local Forecasts.

For Indianapolis and Vicinity-For the twenty-four hours ending 8 P. M., June 17, 1891 - Occasional rain; cooler; cloudy weather; clearing occasionally. GENERAL INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 16.-Forecast till 8 P. M. Wednesday. For Indiana, Illinois and Ohio-Showers; cooler; westerly winds.

Observations at Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, June 16. Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather. | Pre. 7 A. M. 30.00 76 73 South Cloudless 0.00 7 P. M. 29.83 83 62 South Pt. Cloudy 0.00 Maximum temperature, 88; minimum temper-Following is a comparative statement of temperature and precipitation on June 16:

Departure from normal.... Excess or deficiency since June 1... Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1.. \*182

General Weather Conditions.

TCESDAY, June 16. 8 P. M. PRESSURE-A large low barometric area central over Kansas extends eastward to the Atlantic coast and beyond; a high area is extending southward, is central in North Dakota; another low is approaching from the extreme Northwest.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES. From Indianapolis Union Station

Trains run by Central Standard Time.

Leave for Pittsburg, Baltimore, (d 4:45 a m. Fashington, Philadelphia and New (d 3:00 p m. d 5:30 p m. York.

Arrive from the East, d 11:40 am., d 12:50 pm.

Arrive from the East, d 11:40 am., d 12:50 pm.

and d 9:00 pm.

Leave for Columbus, 9:00 am.; arrive from
Columbus, 3:45 pm.; leave for Richmond, 4:00

pm.; arrive from Richmond, 9:00 am.

Leave for Chicago, d 11:05 am., d 11:30 pm.;

arrive from Chicago, d 3:45 pm.; d 3:30 am.

Leave for Chicago, d 3:45 pm.; d 3:30 am.

Leave for Lovisville, d 3:40 am., 8:00 am.,

d 3:55 pm. Arrive from Louisville, d 11:00 am.,

6:00 pm., d 10:50 pm.

Leave for Columbus, 4:30 pm. Arrive from
Columbus, 10:25 am.

Columbus, 10:25 am. Leave for Vincennes and Cairo, 7:35 am., 4:10 pin.; arrive from Vincennes and Cairo; 11:00

d. daily: other trains except Sunday. VANDALIA LINE - SHORTEST BOUTS TO VANDALIA LINE — SHORTEST ROUTH TO
St. Louis and the West.

Trains arrive and leave Indianapolis as follows:
Leave for St. Louis 7:30 am, 11:50 am, 1:00 p m, 11:00
p m. All trains connect at Terre Haute for E. & T.
H. points. Evansyille sleeper on 11:00 p m. train.

Greecastle and Terre Haute Accomidation, 4:00 p m.
Arrive from St. Louis, 3:45 am, 4:15 am, 2:50 p m,
5:20 p m, 7:45 p m.

Terre Haute and Greencastle Accomidation 10:00 am,
Sleeping and Parior Cars are run on through trains.

Sleeping and Parior Cars are run on through trains
For rates and information apply to ticket agents of
the company, or W. F. BRUNNER, District Passenger Agent. THE VESTIBULED PULLMAN CAR LINE. Arrive in Ohicago 7:85 am.

mion star on National Tube-Works



Traps, Pumps, Kitcher Sinks, Hose, Belting, Bab bitt Metal, Solder, White and Colored Wiping Waste, and all other supplies used in connection with Gas Steam and Water. Naturn Gas Supplies a specialty. Steam-heating Apparatus for Public Buildings, Storerooms, Mills, Shops, Factories, Laundries, Lumber Dry-houses, etc. Cut and Thread to order any size Wrought-iron Pipe from is inch to 12 inches diameter.
KNIGHT & JILLSON, 75 & 778. Pennsylvania st

and above is reported; west of the Mississippi lower temperature prevails: 70and above is reported from Iowa, southern Wisconsin, central Michigan and the lower lakes southward; 600 and below from Colorado, western Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, northern Wisconsin and northern Michigan northward; 50° and less in western Colorado, eastern Wyoming and over Lake Superior.

PRECIPITATION-Local light and heavy rains fell everywhere, except in Indiana Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Virginia and North Carolina; also from Utah, Wyoming and North Dakota north and westward heavy rains fell at St. Louis, Mo., 1,12 inch -at Little Rock, Ark., 0.94 inch.

CHILIAN TOWNS BOMBARDED.

Balmaceda's War Ships Fire on Pisagua, Iquique and Several Other Places.

SANTIAGO DE CHILI, June 16.-It is officially announced here that the President's squadron of war ships bombarded Pisagua on June 8 for three hours, and that Iquique met with a similar bombardment on June 9. In the case of the latter, according to the official announcement, the Hussacar and O'Higgins fired upon the city with their long-range guns, "But," the announcement adds, "these vessels remained at a distance. Continuing, the official report says that a detachment of sailors and troops landed from the presidential squadron on June 9, occupied Tocopilla and collected duty for President Balmaceda's government on saltpeter then being landed at that port. From Tocopilla, according to of all announcement, the presidential sels steamed to Antafagasta and bombarded that port also. The presidential squadron afterwards occupied Chanaral, and after spiking the guns of the insurgents' batteries released a number of prisoners held in custody by the insurgents on account of political offences and who were found to be in a state of semi-starva-

GREAT FIRE AT SEA BRIGHT.

About \$400,000 Worth of Property Burned Through Carelessness of a Drunken Man.

SEA BRIGHT, N. J., June 16-Fire broke out in Buckalew stable, on River street, this afternoon. The flames spread through the business center of the town, causing a loss estimated at about \$400,000. It is alleged that a drunken man deliberately threw a lighted match on a bale of hay, which ignited. The flames spread with great rapidity. The fiames immediately spread to the adjoining buildings on Ocean avenue, and more than fifty building were condestroyed, also the Methodist Church parsonage, the Garfield Hotel and the postoffice and telegraph office. Over thirty firms were burned. Over one hundred families are homeless to-night. It is impossible to get the full details tonight. No lives were lost.

Untruthful Rumor About the Etruria. New York, June 16 .-- Rumors regarding the Etruria were recklessly lated yesterday, but were to have no foundation in One rumor was that the vessel had been in collision with an iceberg another was that she had been on fire. Cunard agents here scouted the that anything had happened to vessel. No vessels arriving here have reported anything amiss with the Etruria, and the idea that she has met with an accident is regarded as absurd.

LONDON, June 16.—Sighted: Wisconsin from New York. NEW YORK, June 16 .- Arrived: Normandie, from Liverpool. SOUTHAMPTON, June 16 .- Arrived: Havel, from New York.

wealth. It is a distinguished honor to be a anywhere would blot out or obliterate if he delegate to this convention. It is an honor to be a delegate to this convention. It is an honor to be a distinguished honor to be a complete the most of the Mississippi and south of the lakes the temperatures the wite's estate under his control, as he is unsupplied to this convention. It is an honor to be a complete the most of the Mississippi and south of the lakes the temperatures the wite's estate under his control, as he is unsupplied to this convention. It is an honor to be a complete the most of the Mississippi and south of the lakes the temperatures the wite's estate under his control, as he is unsupplied to this convention. It is an honor to be a complete the most of the Mississippi and south of the lakes the temperatures the wite's estate under his control, as he is unsupplied to this convention. It is an honor to be a complete the most of the Mississippi and south of the lakes the temperatures the wite's estate under his control, as he is unsupplied to the south of the lakes the temperatures and south of the lakes the temperatures the wite's estate under his control, as he is unsupplied to the south of the lakes the temperature. The control is entirely overcome by Hood's Saraspar-temperature and south of the lakes the temperature. The control is entirely overcome by Hood's Saraspar-temperature and south of the lakes the temperature. The control is entirely overcome by Hood's Saraspar-temperature and south of the lakes the temperature. The control is entirely overcome by Hood's Saraspar-temperature and south of the lakes the temperature. The control is entirely overcome by Hood's Saraspar-temperature.